says be, "is a part of my history, and I should be false to the earliest and most cherished sentiments of my soul if I suppressed or hesitated so svow that opinion, although it may be charecterized as irrational by the wise and ridiculous by the scoffer. From my earliest recollections of serious matters I date the entertainment of something like an ineffaceable conviction that Slavery would not always be able to hold me within its foul embrace; and this conviction, like a word of living faith, strengthened me through the darkest trials of my lot. This good spirit was from God, and to Hum I offer thanksgiving and praise."

During the first part of his Baltimore life he was treated with comparative kindness, his external condition was comfortable, and after many difficulties he succeeded in learning the art and mystery of reading and writing. At length knowledge brings discontent. He was no longer the same light-hearted, gleesome boy, full of mirth and play, as when he first landed at Baltimore. He often wished himself a beast or a bird rather than a slave. He became wretched and gloomy beyond description. He was too thoughtful to be happy, and soon the burden of bozdage became intelerable to his spirit. After many vicissitudes, including change of master and of residence, which are here related with thrilling effect, Douglass determines to make a bold push for freedom. His first attempt was not successful. At a subsequemt period he sccomplished his purpose, and after overcoming incredible difficulties, makes his way to the Free States. This was in the year 1838. A full account is given of his first experience as a free man, and the successive steps by which he has reached his present distinguished position. Although the volume naturally declines in interest after the escape of the author from the house of bondage, it cannot fail to be read with avidity as one of the most striking illustrations of American Slavery which either fact or fiction has presented to the public. It abounds in scenes of breathless excitement, often curdling the blood with horror, and revealing the miseries of servile life with an intense vividness scarcely surpassed by the most impressive descriptions of recent popular romance.

SHADOWS OF OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM.

VIII.-THE NEW-YORK MAN HUNT. One hot day, after a long walk, I went into a shoe store on one of our most prosperous business streets. It was good to sit a moment, and not uninteresting to glance at the striking tableau which was just then be ing enacted for the benefit of no one in particular. A tall clerk was bending very admiringly over a pretty little lady with a fairy-like foot, and, softly caressing the delicate, exquisite little gaiter with his white, taper fingers, was enthusiastically pronouncing it "a delightful fit." The pretty little lady shook back her curls and seemed smitingly to acquiesce in his decision. A beautiful child stood with her great blue eyes looking on in a plessed wonder; and another lady, languidly extending a pair of shoes to another tall clerk, whose white hand was stretched out to receive it, very languidly saying to him-"Show me Suddenly everybody started. The shoe-merchant

caught his goods rather hastily from his fair customer, and his familiar stood erect, actually turning his back upon the petite lady with the adarably petite foot, as both gentlemen rushed to the door. Both ladies looked bewildered, and the little girl bounded to the

"It is only a chase after a drunken man," said one of the gentlemen, turning back, in explanation. A ragged, panting man camerushing past, and at his

beels a rabble pushed on with termenting gibes and laughter. Away they all swept-a sudden, exciting chase—apparently leaving a pleasant sensation behind them; for respectable, portly men stood looking after them with a smile, and a shrug of the eyebrows as they turned back to their occupation. Some women and children drew their heads in through an upper window, chatting jokingly with each other upon the late occurrence; and the tall clerk came back and received the little lady's gaiters, rolling them up in a of paper with an air of bland suavity.

What was the chase after this hunted victim? Was he another Sampson drawn out to make sport for these godiess Philistines? Alas! he too was shorn of his strength. The pobility of his manhood had been dethrened, and now in his mental, moral and physical weakness this idiotic wreck of humanity was to be exasperated into madness for the street amusement of the public. His haggard face and wild eye drew no tears, no sympathy from his tormentors. Poor wretch I pitied him and despised them. This was not slaveholders hunting a fugitive because he is their money it was freemen hunting a brother and robbing him of the fatal boon for which he had bartered his allrobbing him of the good feeling, the brutal enjoyment, which is the drunkard's only equivalent for his los manhood. The wretch, too, had doubtless been legally intoxicated, for this was just before the Probibitory Law was to take effect. May the Mayor and the public grant that we have no more street scenes of a like character for the amusement of the lawless rabble, the edification of the white handed genii of ladies feet, or for the education of sweet little girls like that beautiful child who looked so thoughtfully and dreamily upon the scene as it rolled past her in all its ASTOINETTE L. BROWS. Inhuman details.

### GREENWOOD CEMETERY. No. IL.

There are but few who can contemplate the silent recesses of Greenwood without instinctive awe and admiration. To this spot clirgs the affection of thousands of desolate and lonely hearts; with it are linked the sad and unavailing regrets of dearest associations, passionate memories, plaintive thoughts, and celestial hopes. Here may humanity learn a profound lesson from the voiceless teachings of the tomb. In the contemplation of this holy ground the soul is in sensibly calmed and strengthened; and it goes forth from the quiet shades of death to the nelsy actualities of life more fitly prepared to meet those trials and adversities which are consequent upon existence. Beau tiful is the term Cameterium, applied by the poetics ancients to the burial-ground; and when wandering through the secinded paths of our own Greenwood experiencing its solomn silence, its records, flowers, and loveliness, the soul acknowledges its influence in the rememorance that this is a "place to sleep."

MONUMENTS AND GRAVES. The truism that death levels a l distinctions is every where evident; there is no Fifth-av. for the dead Around us on every side we behold the gorgeous mansoleums creeted by vain-glery to commemorate a fancied greatness; but scattered among them are the humbler resting places of the poor-pameless and unmarked in many instances-affording a strange and Indescribable contrast. There is no exclusiveness in the Cemetery. In the shadows of the willow and the larch the millionaire and the laborer sleep side by side, undivided by social barriers, unconscious of all conventional distinctions. And in contemplating these works of mortality, we will endeavor to assimilate with the spirit of the scene, and disregard those rules of order which would seem to give precedence to certain inclosures and localities.

Entering by the old gate, the primitive simplicity of which is in much better taste than the stiff, unpicthresque structure which faces the new entrance, we pass the receiving tomb on the left, and enter upon Willow-av. This path is one of the most beautiful in the inclosure, leading over hill and dell by the

lake-side, and through leafy depths where the sun shine rarely penetrates. The spruce, larch, willow, and pine flourish in luxuriance in this part of tao Cemetery, and their shadows invest the scene with an air of solemnity and gloom that is almost oppressive. Around us are innumerable monuments in every conceivable style, of marble, granite, sandstone, the dark Staten Island stone, and the brown freestones of New-Jersey and Virginia. Obelisks, pyramids, a tars, coped oblongs, with many specimens of the absurd frustum, constitute a heterogeneous collection less remarkable for its beauty than the ariety of its details. Passing into Central-av., we observe the aristocratic monument of Crawford Livgston, which in its cold grandeur appears to spurn all sympathy, and appeals only to the admiration of the passer by. Upon one side is a sunken panel containing a Greek cross and ring; and on the other a wreath surmounting the family arms with its crest, a galley, and helmeted head-and its motto, sper meliora-"I hope for better things."

Passing Fern Hill to Bay Grove, we observe numer ous eccentric specimens of architecture in the shape of tombs, which would be ridiculous but for the memories they commemorate. At length we arrive opposite a bronze statue of colossal size, in memory of that man of equally colossal mind, De Witt Clinton. This work was east in Ames's celebrated foundery near Springfield, Mass., and is the production of Henry K. Brown. But the best monuments of this great man are found in his own works, and by those will he be remembered when even this statue shall have fallen before the encrosehment of time. Numerous commonplace sarcophagi intervene between this portion of Bay Grove and that juncture of the Tour and Greenbough-av. which is occupied by the monument of the young French girl Charlotte Canda.

The celebrity which this mausoleum has attained is perhaps as much a consequence of the sad accident y which one so young and accomplished was de prived of life as of the ornate and somewhat showy style of its architecture. The idea of this monumen we are assured was in its general outline and essen tial features conceived and sketched by Miss Canda herself. It is erected upon an oblong, octagonal plat form. Of the two niches the outer and larger one is formed of panels, which contain symbolic ornaments fleur-de-lis, and escutcheons bearing the cipher "C. C." There is a figure, which is about the size o life, and is a tolerable likeness of Miss Canda. It is intended to represent her at the moment when, sinking beneath her own weight, she is about to expire. She is surrounded by clouds, above which is placed a star, the symbol of immortality. The external arch resting on the celumns is occupied by two rows of lesser arches, which, as well as their pendentive, are adorned with roses and ivy leaves. At the apex of the arch is an escutcheon which forms the base of a cross, from the center of which drops a rosebud surrounded by rays and stars. The centerpiece is terminated by small Gothic pillars, the details forming a pyramidal outline. On each side of the exterior niche rise two buttresses to the hight of seventeen feet above the granite stylobate. They are placed diagonally, and constitute the principal supporters of the monument. In front of the statue and immediately above the vault is a space surrounded by a balustrade, forming a sort of parvisor porch. In the middle of this space is placed a monumental stab -an urn partly covered with crape and cypress stands at its head. At the base of this urn are seen books, instruments of music and of painting, and a crown of roses. On the outside of the balustrade are six small Gothic niches, with pilasters at their extremities. Each of them contains an urn-shaped vase similar to those which terminate the pinnacles of the buttresses. In the middle of each of the two large lateral panels is seen, resting upon rising clouds, a winged escutcheon containing the cypress crowned with garlands of roses and ivy. The rest of the panel is filled with flear-delis, as emblematic of her French descent. Above the clouds is seen a butterfly with extended wings-cmblem of the departing soul in its upward flight. On the summit of the balustrade, in front, censers are placed. The statue in the niche is from the chisel of Launitz. The figures of the angels were executed in Italy. The rest of the work, with all its minute and beautiful detail, is of home production

Signor Felix Foresti, who was Miss Canda's instructor in the Italian language, and thus conceived for her a sincere friendship, gave utterance to his emtion in a short poem, of which we subjoin a paraphrastic translation by W. N. Cleaveland:

> TO CHARLOTTE, Since thou'rt a spirit deathless now.
> Since clothed no more in pair ful clay.
> Thou litest high 'mid puter day.
> Thou litest high 'mid puter day.
> Thy sweet and radiant brow!
> (Youth, beauty, goodness, how ye pass away!)
> Since to some fairer world than ours.
> Thou'et found the way.—Oh. teach us how.
> To that bright star, whose gentle ats.
> Comes down so cheer our humble howers.
> To that bleet oib, where zephyre hand
> Forever fan the spirit-land,
> Fain would this soul-felt tribute soar,

Fain would this soul-felt tribute soat, From one who can forget thee never— Who lingering yet on earth's sad shore. Will wear thee in his heart forever.

Following the Tour, our attention is arrested by a strange rough pillar, which, in its rude simplicity, might be taken for the solitary retic of some Druidical circle. A sunken panel on the western side contains a bust in relievo. The coarse and striated structure of the stone gives to this a peculiar aspect, net out of keeping with the antique-looking pile. This, as we are informed by the superscription, is the tomb of the Richardson family.

Some distance further, on the Tour, is an eminence overlooking the bay, and from which an excellent view of the surrounding country may be obtained. This is known as Battle Hill, and here lie interred the mertal remains of Baxter, Barclay, Poarson, Chandler, Gallagher, Kleiner and Forbes, all of whom perished in the volunteer service of the United States in Mexico. It may be remembered that on the 19th of July, 1848, the bodies of these brave men were conveyed through the principal streets of New York, accompanied by an immense procession, and with all the affecting and solemn pomp which military usages impart to such occasions. The coffins being at length placed in front of the City Hall, the vast assemblage was addressed by Mr. John Van Buren; and on the following day their remains were interred with solemn cereonial in the spot where they now lie.

The next object of interest on this route is the Pilot's monument. This structure, as the epitaph informs us, was reared by the New York Pilots to the memory of a brave and generous comrade, Thomas Freeborn. Mr. Freeborn perished on the 14th of February, 1846. by the wreck of the John Minturn, which he had undertaken to conduct into port. She was driven by a gale on the Jersey shore. Though the ship was within sight and hall of a sympathizing multitude, so violent were the storm and surf that no effectual relies could be rendered. Chilled to death by the wet and cold, nearly all on board perished before the vessel went to pieces. There were female passengers on board, who, in this hour of mortal extremity clang with vain hope round the hardy pilot-now, alas almost as powerless as themselves. With generous kindress he took off a part of his own garments to shelter them. But the Winter storm, the sleet and freezing spray preved too strong even for the staunch sailor, inured from boyhood to every hardship-Standing as it does, upon one of the highest points in the Cemetery, this monument is a very conspictous object, and for a considerable distance is in full view of vessels as they move up and down the bay. The monument may be considered as resulting from a combination of ideas, most of which are naval. From a massive base rises a square sarcophagus. Upon this rests a ship's capstan, but the cable which is coiled about it is severed. The pillar, which rises from the capstan, may be regarded as a mutilated mast. On the summit stands Hope, still retaining her anchor, and pointing heavenward. This statue is well executed, but is placed too high to be seen to good advantage. On the front of the sarcophagus a sea-storm

and ship wreck are represented in relief. RECORDS OF LITTLE CHILDREN. Feeling that we have extended our walk sufficiently cognizance of such details as we have overlooked in our survey In a shadowy recess, the form of a woman kneeling in prayer attracts our attention. So rapt in her holy occupation is she that our footsteps in passing do not disturb her. But it is evidently not alone in prayerful meditation that she thus bends to the earth until her vail sweeps the grass. The heaving bosom, and low, solbling murmurs which are faintly heard, convince us that there is an intense anguish mirgled with those religious duties; and it is a small mound over which she thus bends-a little heap of new earth, surmounted by a plain wooden cross, bearing the simple inscription:

#### OUR LITTLE CHARLIE.

She is a mother, then, mourning the loss of her child A mother praying beside her infant's grave-that in fant 1 ow an angel among the blessed. What monument could equal the touching details of this picture? What triumph of architectural skill could thus successfully appeal to the best feelings of humanity, in the sorrow which intensifies and refines? We move away as noisclessly as possible, that we may not disturb the mourner; and there recurs to us that beautiful superstition of the ancient Greeks, which gave, consola ion to parent's heart, in the assurance that "the child did not die as the aged die, for that Aurora had stolen it to her embrace-Aurora, who loved the little children."

On every side we are surrounded by the graves of children, each one of which has its own little record and its own brief story. Many of these mounds are covered with childish toys and sonvenirs-the favorite cup, the doll, the rattle, and the numerous trifles which constitute the sum of childish amusement. A glass case is sometimes used to enshrine these relies, but in most cases they are stream carelessly upon the turf, among the bright flowers which are tenderly reared to commemorate the brighter loveliness of the departed.



We have copied these simple records as specimens of a numerous and deeply affecting class, which cannot fail to impress even the most careless visitor with sympathetic sadness. And although in many inances there is something of coarseness in the phraseology and a want of education displayed in the construction, yet there is that element in all of them which eppeals to the truest sentiments of our nature; reminding us of that pure and koly One who said: "Suffer ' little children to come unto me."

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EOARD OF ALDERMEN.

POARD OF ALDERMEN.

TUESDAY, Aug. 14—ISAAC O. BARKER, President, in the chair and a quorum present.

City Chamberlain.—A message was received from Meyor Wood neminating for the office of City Chamberlain Robert Kelly, Esq., in place of F. W. Edmonds, resigned. Confirmed by a unauimous vote.

The Liability of the City for damages from Piers being out of order.—The Counsel to the Corporation in snewer to the resolution as to "whether the City is "inble for damages sustained in consequence of the Piers being out of repair, in cases where the Piers " are under lease, with a provision that the parties " holding them shall do all necessary repairs," reported as follows:

"holding them shall do all necessary repairs, reported as follows:

"The identical question stated in the resolution arose
in the case of Richard Taylor vs. the Mayor, &c.,
tried in Marine Court before Judge McCarthy in Februsry last, in which judgment was rendered against
the City. An appeal was immediately taken to the
Court of Common Pleas, and the case was fully
srgued before the Judges of that Court, whose decision is expected to be rendered about the 1st of Octoleaves. I have entire confidence that the judgment Thave entire confidence that the ju gment will be reversed. The piers of the City are the private property of the Corporation as distinguished from their public property in the streets and nighways. In fegard to the latter owning them as trustees for the public use, they could not lease or dispose of them, and are bound to keep them in repair. In regard to the piers they hold them not only as their private projectly from which they derive income and profit, but are bound by the amended charter of 1853 to lease them at public auction to the highest bidder. Their obligation to keep them in repair, therefore, is no other than the obligation of private owners in regard to their private property, which is simply that during the time if remains in their possession and ungard to their pivare property, which is simply that during the time it remains in their possession and inder their control they are liable to damages for injuries arising from want of repairs. The liability to damages depends not upon the ownership, but upon the possession of the property, and hence the tenant, and not the landlord of property under lease is the person who is liable in such cases." This was ordered to be printered.

The Report on the Mayor-In reference to his refusal to report particulars respecting police appointments was called up by Ald. Waxeman. Ald. Kellit asked that it should be deferred till Wednesday evening, as some of the members were not present.

The Reynolds Contract—The President announced the Aldermen of the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-second Wards as a Special Committee on the claims

second Wards as a Special Committee on the change of Wm. B. Reynoids.

The Celesus—A communication from the Controller, received and adopted this morning in the Board of Conrollmen was received here, and concurred in. It is to appropriate \$15,000 to defray the expenses incurred in taking the Course of 1805.

Invitation—From Judge Breman to visit the Taird District Police Court, to inspect its filthy condition.

Iron Favement-A report to advertise for proposals for a certain kind of iron pavement for Maiden-land and Courtlandtes, was referred back. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

TUESDAY, Aug. 14-D. D. COSOVER. Esq., Presient, in the chart.

Resolutions Referred—By Mr. Cooper—Preamble,

Essolutions Referred—By Mr. Cooper—Preamble, stating that complaints are made that the Christopherst boat to Hoboken does not run later than 7½ o'clock, in stead of 9; also that the boats are old and in a delapidated condition; with resolution that the Ferry Committee recommend such action as they may deem necessary to compel the Company to comply with their contract. Adopted.

By Mr. MATHER—Preamble, stating that Messrs. Ponson, Phillipe & Vibert, of Lyons, France, have transmitted to this country, through the Consul, a portrait of Washington; with resolution that a Committee of five be appointed by this Board to act with the Mayor, and such Committee as shall be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and make proper arrangements for the reception of said portrait, and proparauirable acknowledgments therefor. Adopted; and Mesers. Mather, Swan, Truslow, Brown and Hassell appointed the Committee.

pointed the Committee. By Mr. McCahill.-That the Committee on Markets inquire into the expediency of purchasing such rumber of lots fronting on Twenty third and Twenty-fourth-sts., between First av. and Avenue A, as will be required for a public market; and size sufficient room for a depot for the sale of country produce. Adopted.

Communication—From the Controller, with a re-

commendation for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the pay of Cersus Marshals. Adopted. Concelling Street Contracts—The Board took up the special order being the Report in favor of ceaseding some of the old contracts for cleaning streets, Mr. Vernutz's in the Chair.

Vernutz's in the Chair.

Vernutz's in the Chair.

Various amendments were offered, which are embedded in the following, presented by Mr. Mather, viz: That the Controller be authorized to negotiate with all parties desirous of adjustment and settlement of all difficulties between them and the City growing out of or connected with their contracts in July, 1854, for cleaning the streets of the various Wards, and that he report the result of such negociations, and submit them for confirmation. The amendment was carried, and the report in favor of cancelling the contracts, after debate, adopted.

Committee of the Whole—The Board went into Committee and took up for consideration a number of

mittee and took up for consideration a number of papers which had previously been referred to it, Mr. Masos in the Chair. Several papers were recommended for adoption without amendment. The Report in favor of paying Duane-st with block paves

port in favor of paving Duane-st with block pavement, was amended by requiring the pavement instead of six liar to the piece now laid down in the Bowery, to be like that in a sectications for paving Castham-st., Bowery, &c., and that the report in relation to ringing Post-Office bell had been recommitted.

Reports.—Street Cleaning Contracts—From the Committee on Cleaning Streets, recommending that the accompanying awards of contracts (to Messes. Smith, Sickles & Co. and others) be not confirmed, and that the resolution appended to the report of the 25th of May last, (which provides that the City be divided into two contract districts, and the contracts to be for five years,) with the specifications, be adopted. To Committee of the Whole, to be printed, and made the special order for second Wednesday in September.

Of Committee on Fire Department to concar in confirming action of the Fire Commissioners, and in confirming action of the Fire Commissioners of the Commissioners of

FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE.

The Fire Department Committee of the Board of Aldermen met in the City Library last evening-present, Ald. Howard, TROWERIDGE and BAIRD.

The subject before the Committee was the appeal of Engine Company No. 14 from the decision of the Fire Engine Company No. 14 from the decision of the Fire Commissioners, in relation to expelling two of the members of that Company from the Fire Department. The circumstances of the case are substantially as follows: Engine Company No. 5 brought a charge of assault and running on the 15th of May, before the Board of Fire Commissioners, against No. 14. The latter offered in defense the testimony of the person who committed the assault. The witness not being a member of the Department, the Board refused to receive his evidence, but decided to expel two of the members of No. 14—Mr. Tyler, who is said to have had charge of the Company at the time of the alleged assault, and Mr. Burke, who was charged with committing the assault.

assault.

The Company (No. 14) met and decided to appeal to the Common Council, as stated.

At a former meeting of the Committee, Daniel Burns, the witness rejected by the Commissioners, testified before the Committee that he was the person who struck a member of No. 5, and not Mr. Burke (whom the Commissioners had expelled for the act), and that he did it in self-defense, supposing the other was going to strike him.

strike him.

The only witness examined last evening was Mr. The only witness examined last evening was Mr. Cherles Ceregola, a member of No. 14, who testified that he was with the company when the alleged running-in is said to have taken place, but so far as he saw there was no running-in at all—only the customary competition between two companies going to a fire. He further stated that a member of No. 5 was struck by Mr. Burns, and not by Mr. Burke, as testified before the Commissioners by the witnesses of No. 5.

The case was adjourned to Friday afternoon at 5 orders.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Committee on Roads met at noon yesterday, but transacted no business of special importance.

The Moser Investigating Committee met at 4 P. M. vesterday, but in consequence of the absence of Ald. Heffmire adjourned without doing any business.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Special Committee of the Board of Alder nen consisting of Aldermen Ely, Wakeman and Herrick, appointed to investigate the charges of official corrup tion against Ald. Moser made by Ald. Hoffmire, me yesterday afternoon in Mr. Valentine's office. In con-sequence of the absence of Ald. Hoffmire from the City the Committee adjourned until his return to town. Ald. Moser was present and exceedingly anxious to have the investigation proceeded with.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. Yesterday afternoon was set apart by this Board for

the election of Assistant Surgeons and Physicians for the Medical Department of Ward's Island, but owing to the sickness of one of the Commissioners, and sev-eral others being out of town, a quorum did not meet, and the business was postponed to this afternoon.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. At a meeting of the Board yesterday, the President, A. P. STANTON, announced the Standing Committees

for the ensuing year as follows:
On Accounts of Superintendent of Poor-Caidwell, Heaton and becounts of County Treasurer-Woodworth, Middleton

On Accounts of County Transurer-Woodworth, Middleton and Farrell.
On United States Deposit Fund-Stryker, Lindsay and Farrell.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls-Hinms land, Denile and Thursby. On Assessments-Bergern, Bradford and Bonnett. On Jail-Thur-by, Rowe and Jewell.

On Jestimus—Bergen, Bradford and Bonnett.
On Justi—Thereby, Rowe and Jewell.
On Justi—Thereby, Rowe and Jewell.
On Justi—House Bogert, Ryder and Garland.
On Speciel and Local Tazes—Allen, Garland and Woodworth.
On General Tazes—Lindays, Beyart and Schoonmaker.
On Lear and Application to the Legislature—Featon, Bradfordenn Hall.
On Salaries—Heaton, Hinman and Noland.
On Carts—Middleton, Fenton and Caldwell.
On Lanatic Aydom—Rowe, Stryker and Schoonmaker.
On Grades—Bennett, Farrell and Middleton.
On motion of Sup. Bracks the lists of Grand-Jurors of the different wards and towns were read and approved, and the Clerk of the Board directed to file the list in the County Clerk's Office.

# POLICE COURTS.

AT THE TOMBS.

The individuals arrested during Monday night, most of whom have been for years cast-iron candidates for Blackwell's Island, were astonished yesterday to observe a new judicial officer who was to pass upon their cases. Justice Anderson, who presides over one of the subordinate Civil Courts of the City, seted in place of Justices Connolly and Welsh, both seted in place of Justices Connolly and Welch, both of whem are absent. The prisoners smiled when the Judge amounced their names. They were remarkably sweet in their manners in hope to secure lendency from the new hand at the judicial bellows at the Tombs. But it was no go. They received their usual deserts and were sent below. Justice Anderson secured to understand the ropes perfectly.

The proceedings yesterday presented the usual fraction little to excite disjust. Drunkenness and also orderly conduct were the offenses charged in most of

orderly conduct were the offenses charged in most of the caser, and which were disposed of by fines and impresented as varying from ten days to ex-months. The only case of unusual interest was one involving the identification of three individuals usuaed John Smith, with their respective cases. We subjoin a sketch of the proceedings in the case of

The Judge called out the name of John Smith 'Hers' assette reply of three indivinuals, who approached the her win treit heads meavered. One of the three was a young man of about twenty-two yours of age, cheaply but rather flashill dressed. He had veretable features, that s to say, a turnap-may, carretty hair, and a receist face. Him we shall de outrate No. 1. No. 2 was different, he was evidently a man of about farty years of age, very dirty, and judging from his face, a very hard drinker. Whenever scher he was undoubtedly a laboring man.

But another character was No. 3; No. 3 was several years younger; he had a long, sallow face; one correct of his mouth was turned down in a manner that indicated its possessor to be a habitual smoker of a THE TERES JOHN SMITHS.

indicated its possessor to be a habitual smoker of a pipe; he was evidently of Tentonic origin. The Court—Which of you is John Smith?

The Court—Which of you is John Smith?

No. 3 = 1 bin Yehn Schmidt.

The Judge looked over the returns and found, sure enough, the name of John Smith occurring three times; he was puzzied to know which was the John Smith whose care he had called; he observed, however, that they were each arrested in a different Ward.

The Court—Which Ward were you arrested in?

No. 1 = Dnn 'no.

No. 1—Dun 'no. No. 2—In the Ward where the Station-House is.

No. 3 made no response.

The Judge then called the names of the persons who were putdown as witnesses. Against the first was the name of Officer Knabem; against the second Officer Grasp; and against the third a gentleman named Fleming Blabber and Officer Ferret. Neither of the officers responded, but Mr. Blabber announced his presence and stepped forward to the stand.

The Court-Why are not Messrs. Knabem and

Grasp present.
Sergeant Hooker—I just sent Mr. Knabem with a warrant to arrest a person who resides in his beat. I expect him back every moment.

Officer Ketchum—Mr. Grab is quite unweil, and unable to be here this morning; he was taken sick early this morning, and was excused from further duy by the Captain; the Smith which he arrested was

rought in dead drunk.

Nos. 1 and 2—That's me Sir.

The Court—It can't be both of you; one is charged being found drunk in the street; a second with receiv conduct in violently beating his wife; and a

third with vagrancy.
No. 1-I aint the vagrant.

No. 2—Nor I neither.
No. 3 looked on with seeming unconcern.
The Court—This witness can probably identify one;
Mr. Blobber, against which of these prisoners do you

Mr. Blabber-'Aug me if I knows: I'm a stranger Mr. Blabber—Aug me if I knows; I'm a stranger in the city, 'avin' just come from the hold country; last night I'd been walkin' the streets and 'ad drunk some hale which didn't seem to agree with me: it gave me dizzy 'edacle, and as I was goin' along I felt a pulin' at my waisteost pocket; I looked and saw a man at my side close to me; fearin' I'd been robbed I cried for a hofficer, and in a minute one came: I saw the man who had been with me runsin'. I pointed to him and told the hofficer that he 'ad picked my pochet; the hofficer ran and soon caught 'im and brought 'im back to where I was; the hofficer said I was too drunk to go along with them to the Station'ouse and he asked ne where I lodged; I said at the Hirvin 'Ouse; I then told 'im my name, and he asked a gentleman who was goin' up to conduct me to my lodgin's, and said he would come for me hearly this morain' for a witness; I got to my room and this morain' the hofficer came for me and brought me 'cre.

The Court—Do you mean to say that you don't know which of these three persons was the one who was arrested at your instance!

Mr. Bickley. Leavet give heavy definite hinforms.

know which of these three persons was the one who was arrested at your instance?

Mr. Blobber—I can't give henny definite hinformation as to which was the person.

The Court—Where is Officer Ferrett?

Sergeant Hooker—He was called into the Court of Sessions just now to give testimony in a case which is being tried there. He will be back soor.

No. 1—I aint a pickpocket; I was arrested last night for being drunk.

No. 2—I never picked a pocket in my life; I know I was drunk.

I was drunk.

was drank.

The Court—Perhaps this last man may be he, hough he looks more like a lager beer customer than nything else. (To No 3)—Say, Sir, did you attempt o tick this man's pocket?

The Court—Then you are the vagrant, probably? No. 3—Yes. The Court—Are you a German?

No. 3-Yes. The Court—And a pickpocket?

No. 3-Yes.

The Court-A German pickpocket is a rather unusual character, is it not? No. 3—Yes.
The Court—Do you confess this fact because you cope to secure the leniency of the Court thereby!
No. 3—Yes.
The Court—Where do you reside?

No. 3—Yes. The Court—I say, where do you reside?

The Court—I be voted by the Broad English?

The Court—Do you understand English?

No. 3—Yes, micht so good as Deutsch.

The Court—I don't believe the man understands that I've been saying. Mr. Broakjawsky will you

interpret.

The interpreter proceeded to question Mr. John Smith No. 3, and learned from him that he (No. 3,) on hearing the Judge speak of lager beer at the commencement of the dialogue, had supposed him to be questioning him as to whether he had drank lager beer or not. The interpreter expressed an opinion from No. 3's style of conversation, that he was by no

means soher.

The justice was nonpluseed; he was seemingly meditating upon the intricacy of the question of identity, when he was interrupted by No. 1. The following

when he was interrupted by No. 1. The following dialogue occurred:

No. 1—Judge, I'll tell you the facts of this case: I blush to own it, but I feel that to confees would be far more honorable; I did get very drunk, having allowed myself to be led off by some young men whose acquaintance I formed last evening: I have the money in my pocket to pay my fine, and as I have a sister who an officer with whom I am acquainted told me is now very sick, having been siezed with cholern, I am willing to plead guilty and pay my fine and leave; I want to see her in case she should be dangerously ill.

The Court—What was the officer's name who told you that your sister was sick!

The Court—What was the officer's name who told you that your sister was sick!

No. 1—I don't know his name.

The Court—If it's all the same to you I would prefer to await the return of the officer.

No. 1 shed some tears and remarked that it was very hard to be kept from seeing a dying sister.

The absent officer soon returned. Mr. Ferrett testifed that No. I was the alleged pickpocket, and that he was well known in the City as a pickpocket by the police, but insamnch as he did not succeed in stealing anything from Blobber they had entered a charge of vagrancy.

vagrancy.

John Smith No. 1 was given six months on Black-

Officer Knabem had arrested No. 2 in the act of beating his wife in the streets and had brought him in. John Smith No. 2 was allowed to recreate for three months. This left the case of John Smith No. 3 undisposed of. He was informed through the interprete that the present being his first known offense agains the law, if he would promise not to get drunk again he would be discharged. John Smith No. 3 did so promise and was discharged.

JEFFERSON MARKET. Either the majority of the habitues of this Court are

explating their offenses in fail, or else for lack of funds compolled to let run alone, and so have kept out of trouble, for yesterday morning Judge Pearcy's levee was extremely dull and meagerly attended. Of those who did attend we select the most distinguishedly drunk and disorderly. First on the list was Henry Mylon, who mistook the Seventh-av. for his bedehamber and was found by the policeman saugly coiled up in the gutter; Mr. Mylon had overdrawn his bask account, and consequently went to quod. James Kennedy was found in Perry-st., in a state of intoxication, and when the policeman requested him to go home, bade him go to the devil. Ten days imprisonment for not following friendly counsel. Peter Kettleman was drunk and disorderly in Hammond-st. George Johnson was picked up from the sidewalk in Twenty-eighth-st. Both got ten days board and lodging gratis. Patrick Piercy got drunk in Brosdway, and went the same way for his aristocratic proclivities. Patrick McKibbon was found keeled up in Fifteenth-st. in a state of sodden stupidity. Maricha Kelly got drunk in Avenne A, and Patrick Moran in Thir y-third-st. Neither of them having eash ecough to pay for the luxury, were each locked up for ten days. who did attend we select the most distinguishedly

### FIRES.

FIRE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST .- SIXTEENTH WARD.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three story brick building. No. 117 Eighteenth-st.; lower wart occupied by James Herrick as a carpenter shop. upper part by Greeves & Pearson, table cloth manufacturers. The fire originated in the third story, and was occasioned by some of the table-cloths that were suspended from the ceiling coming in contact with a large stove used on the premises. It appears that the proprietors had just got a new stove, which they were trying, and for that purpose had kindled a heavy fire in it. One or more of the table-cloths by some means rother come against the hot stove, when the linty side of the cloth immediately ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished the flames had commulcated to the other goods near by. So rapidly did the fire spread that the workmen had barely time to escape appropured from the building. The firemen of the District were early on the ground, and by their united exertions soon succeeded in subduing the flames, not, towever, before the third story and roof were destroved, and the second story badly damaged. Nearly the entire stock of Greeves & Pearson was destroyed. They estimate their loss at about \$500. No insurance

The lower part of the building was flooded with water, damaging the stock of Mr. Merrick to the amount of \$200. No insurance. The building owned by Mr. Merrick was damaged

to the amount of \$500. Insured for \$2,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged by smoke and water, but were saved from destruction by the firemen.

FIRE IN FIFTY THIRD ST .-- TWENTY-SECOND WARD. At 10 o'clock the same morning a small shed at-tached to the ropewalk of Robert Kraess in Fifty. third-st., between Ninth and Tenth-ave., was discov ered to be on fire by the Twenty excend Ward Police. An alarm was raised, and the flames soon subdued. Damage, 625.

THE TURF.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. L. TROTTING- Tuesday. Aug. 14, 1855.-Match \$500, mile heats, best three

five, in harness.

we, in harness.
W. Peahody names br. G. Crary. John received forfeit.
H. Woodroff names s. g. Billey. Woodcock paid forfeit.
Union Course, L. I.—Thorring—Monday, Aug. 13, 1855. Match 8500, two mile heats, to re

starting, that he would win the race. This was one of the most interesting races of the season, c susing a great deal of excitement among the conno After the first heat the mare had the call at the rate of \$100 to \$5. A large amount of money changed hands. Frank proved too much for the mare. TROTTING AT ST. THOMAS, C. W .- Wednesday. July 25, 1835.-Match \$200, mile and a-half heats.

TROTTING AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA-LOUISI-ANA COURSE - Tuesday, June 19, 1855-Match \$200,

mile heats, best three in 5, in harness. 

mile heats, best three in five.

John Crook's ch. z. Daniel Webster... 2 2 1 1 1 M.— 's z. z. Wisconsin Chief...... 1 1 2 2 2 John Roger's ro. z. Price McGrath..... diss. Time—2:29.—2:20—2:30—2:31—2:31

## CITY ITEMS.

"FREE AND EQUAL."-The conductors of the Sixthav. Railroad do not appear to have learned either the letter or the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims all men to be "free and equal," As a gentleman of our acquaintance was riding the other day on the above railroad, the conductor came up to a respectable looking lady who sat by his side, and in a peremptory manner ordered her to go outside on the driver's platform. Our friend was astonished at this conduct and inquired what it meant? "She is a nig-"ger," replied the conductor. Our friend had by this time made the discovery that the complexion of the lady was not quite fair, although very slightly tinged with the "sember hue." The wind was blowing and the rain was pelting down in torrents, and yet this conductor insisted on the lady taking her stand outside. The genuine feeling of a freeman were by this time aroused in the heart of our friend, and checking the indignation which he felt quickly rising, he asked the conductor, " On what authority do you order this person outside of the car; she has as good a right to a seat in a public conveyance as I have ?" rule, and we must obey our orders," was the reply.
Tell your employers," said our friend, "that I would rather go outside than that she should, and if some one were obliged to go out I would, but at all events I will be responsible to the Railroad Company for her remaining in her seat." At this the conductor said no more about the rules. Our friend says he does not profess to be an Abolitionist, although, heaven knows he would like to see Slavery abolished; but he feels as indignant at seeing this flagrant violation of the rights citizership as if he were a Garrisonian. In the South, he says, white men are constantly riding in and on the same carriages as the colored, and no such invidious distinction is made as we find here and in Beston in the public conveyances. YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE .- The U. S.

Sloop of war Falmouth has returned to this port from a cruise of nine months among the West India Islands, and along the South Atlantic coast. She left Havans on the 2d, and Key West on the 4th, and anchored at Quarantine on Monday last. During her absence she lost two officers and four men; two of the men of yellow fever at Gonaives, and two at Pensacola of cholers. Soon after the Falmouth left Key West, midshipman Cain was attacked with yellow fever and died about twenty-four hours before her arrival at the quarantine anchorage. The body was interred in the pospital cemetery, where it will remain until the first frost, when it is to be exhumed and re-interred in the burial place of his family. Yesterday two more cases occurred on board the Falmouth, and were sent ashore to the Marine Hospital by Doctor Thompson, the Health Officer. The crew, about 180 in number, were also sent ashere by the Doctor, and lodged in the Hill Hospital, where they will be taken care of by their officers during the period at quarantine. The vessel will be thoroughly cleansed, fumigated and painted, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Thirteenth Convention of this Association will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church in Peekskill, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., and closing on the following Friday evening with a Concert of vecal and instrumental music. The Convention will be under the superintendence of Prof. V. C. Taylor.

UNION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL -Inquiries having been made of us respecting "the Union Industrial School, corner of Eighth-av. and Twenty-ninth-et., Lamartine Hall, Wm. B. Madchete, Superintendent," wo would say that after the most care'ul inquiry in the neighborhood and on the premises, we find no evidence of the existence of such a school, and would caution the public against any pretended agent who may solicit funds in its behalf.

RESIGNATION OF F. W. EDMONDS.-The annexed letter of resignation was received yesterday by the Mayor from F. W. Edmonds, City Chambertain:

Mayor from F. W. Edmonds, City Chamberlain:

New York, Ang. 13, 1855.

Dear Sir: It being customary for the City Chamberlain to be an officer of some one of our City Banks, and having resigned the office I held in the Mechanics' Bank, I deem it proper to tender my resignation as City Chamberlain from this date.

My accounts will be found to correspond exactly with the accounts in the Controller's Department, and to that officer I beg to refer you for a confirmation of their correctness and accuracy.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

F. W. EDMONDS.

To the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Mayor Wood's Reply.

Mayor's Office, New York, Aug. 14, 1835.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th inst., tendering our resignation of the office of City Chamberlain, and stating that your accounts will be found correct, received.

and stating that your accounts will be found correct, is received.

In accepting this resignation I beg to assure you that in your connection with the City finances nothing has transpired to impair the confidence which was placed in you at the time of your appointment.

Your accounts have been properly kept, and every dollar entrusted to your custody has been faithfully accounted for.

dollar entrusted to your custody has been latinumly accounted for.

But, as it is not only customary but almost indispensable that the office should be filled by a person connected with some one of the large moneyed institutions of this City, I readily appreciate your motive for resigning, when no longer in that position. With the kindest feelings toward you personally, and best wishes for your future presperity, I am,

Very truly, town.

To F. W. Edmonds, Esp., New-York.

DEATH OF RICHARD P. ROBINSON.-Richard P. Robinson, the supposed murderer of Helen Jewett, died at the Galt House, in Louisville, Ky., on the 8th inst. For several years past he was known as Richard

Homicide in William-st .- John Lovejoy, late & member of Engine Company No. 13, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from a wound received on the evening of the 3d inst. at a lager-beer saloon in Witliam-st., near Duane-st. It appears that on the night of the 2d inst. Lovejoy and some of his friends called at the saloon, where they found a number of Germans, male and female, enjoying themselves drinking beer, playing dominoes, &c. He made rather free while in the saloen with some of the females, and a disturbance